CORRESPONDENCE WITH TEXAS. [CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.

[CONCLUDED.]
[Accompanying President Jones's message of June 16.]

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.

Legation or the United States, has the honor to invite the attention of the Hon. Mr. Allen to the alleged objections which exist to the proposals contained in the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the Union, and to the expenses which are inseparable from her acceptance and execution of these proposals.

It was the object of the undersigned, when he first presented the resolution, to show the propriety of adhering to its first and second sections as the basis of annexation; leaving out of view, as impracticable and inexpedient, its third or last section. Purther reflection confirms the correctness of that position; and it is now conceded that the course adopted is the one most acceptable to Texas herself. Both in the United States and here, all parties seem to have come to the conclusion that, on the basis of the first and second sections, the proposed union ought to take place; and that it is better to leave the correction of such defects as they may contain, to future legislative agreements after Texas shall have become a State, than to attempt it now. What these defects are, and what the remedies ought to be, a little time and experience will soon develop; and it is always safe to wait for these guides, if they can be obtained without too much present sacrifice. Thus, notwithstanding the objections existing in the basis selected, they may be more manageable, and less hazardous to the success of the measure, than any remedies which could now be supplied. If that basis be accepted by Texas, to secures her admission into the Union with the least possible delay and expense, and it leaves he objections to be obviated hereafter, when they and be examined without prejudice, with all the information and light which can be collected from the correct and experience of both countries. After the idmission of Texas as a State, the party excitement ingendered by the discussion of the measure, will have peased away;

rewarded, and an the truits of her success in war and in peace blessed by the sympathy, and compensated by the love and admiration of a happy and united people.

But should the existing government of Texas, or the convention which is soon to assemble, insist upon some specific expression in respect to the future disposition of their public lands, and of the occupancy of the Indian tribes within their limits, the undersigned would make the following suggestions on these subjects, pointing out a mode by which this may be done, without making such expression a qualification of the acceptance and ratification of the provisions contained in the first and second sections of the joint resolution. Upon the supposition that Texas is admitted as a State, having adopted without change or alteration the terms of those sections, what will be the ristuation?

She will have within her limits the Camanche Indians, and other ferce and warlike tribes, with no stipulation respecting the mode in which they are to be restrained from depredation, or their occupancy of the lands, now open to them for hunting and cultivation, regulated. It is obvious that the expense and burdens of wars with these Indians cannot and will not be borne by Texas alone; and yet it is equally obvious that the United States, when held responsible for their control and guardianship, should be so only as they are allowed to introduce amongst them the Indian policy, which, with the consent of the other States of the Union, after much experience, has deen adopted, and is now so much admired. It has been productive of much embarrassment; and hence the effort has been made to extinguish their title, when they were thus located, and assign to them a separate territory. Thus the laws of the United States; and the efforts to introduce amongst them the habits of husbandry and the blessings of education and religion, directed by the power of the federal government, have been so far crowned with success, as to justify the hope that these races may yet be reclaimed and

Forces.

So also in respect to the public lands, which are eft by the provisions of the joint resolution without reason to the United States. This was done, because it was believed that the public debt of Texas could not be extinguished, if she parted with her ands. And the assumption of that debt was impracticable, because it would have been setting a dangerous precedent, not warranted, in the judgment of a large portion of Congress, by the constitution of the United States. Hence nothing could be settled differently from what it is in the resolution on this subject.

this subject.

Both honor and justice forbade the United States The democrats of the city of Philadelphia celefront touching the only resource which, after admission into the Union, would be left to Texas to
pay the debt contracted in the war for her independence. Although in many points of view the reasons were urgent for insisting on the operation, within her limits, of the same land system which has the
introduced with so much advantage into the
other States of the Union, yet they were given up,
rather than endanger the passage of the bill, or
feave doubtful the ability of Texas to discharge the
highest and most sacred of all public obligations—
the payment of the means which have been borrowed
and expended to advance the cause of liberty and
and expended to advance the cause of liberty and
independence. It is, however, not the less true, if
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debt, by a pietge of these lands for the purpose,
that the District of the contract of the chardy littles of the soil. Even down
the prosperity of Texas to discharge the
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reased upon all hearts to present a firm and united that the like causes would produce the like effects in Texas.

Under these views of this subject; and seeing that equal and exact justice to all the States of the Union would require that all their public lands should read on the same footing, and be administered under the same uniform system; the only question to solve is, how can this be done, without leaving Texas unable to discharge her public debt, and without means to put into efficient operation her State government?

The undersigned, in proposing to answer this question, does so with great deference to the better judgment and greater experience of the many able citizens who will consider and will have the right to act upon it. Nor would he attempt it, but for his great desire that what may be done on the subject, should be so done as not to raise any new question respecting the powers of the United States. His object is to give success to the present measure of annexation, which is more entirely within the control of Texas, if she accepts the provisions of the law of Congress before her, and puts nothing in her constitution of a debatable nature, as respects either her rights or interests, or those of the United States. His object is to give success to the present measure of annexation, which is made to the provisions of the law of Congress of the United States, and subjected again to all the delay which, it would be in the power of the first and second sections of the subjected again to all the delay which, it would be in the power of those opposed to it to create. Such questions, if made a condition of admission, might be represented the provisions of the law and the provision

the United States, or as in any manner connected to organize and the convention, when the proposed some organizes and the convention, when the proposed some organizes and the convention, when the prover can be a superparent and the convention of the convention of

A. J. DONELSON.

From the Pennsylvania DEMOCRATIC CITY CELEBRATION. JULY 4TH, 1845.

rats of the city of Philadelphi brated the sixty-ninth anniversary of independence

a place, and America a name.

Resolved, also, That we repose entire confidence in the ability and integrity of the President and Vice President of the United States, and the distinguished statesmen comprising the general government; believing that, in the administration of their duties, they will be guided by a stern adherence to the principles of democracy, and that, in negotiating with foreign nations, they will firmly maintain the rights of our country, and preserve untarnished our honor.

principles of democracy, and that, in negotiating with foreign nations, they will firmly maintain the face of the country, and preserve untarnished our honor.

Resolved, further, That, in the past history of the executive of this commonwealth, and the heads of the various departments of our State government, we have the fullest assurance of an inflexible devotion to the interest of the people, and a faithful fulfill filment of the just expectations of the democratic party. It is also a cause of mingled satisfaction and pride to us, as democratis and Pennsylvanians, that we have witnessed their successful efforts to maintain our public faith, regarding the maintenance of both public and private faith as a cardinal feature of the people of the two countries, which is the democratic creed.

Resolved, also, That the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States has been determined by the people of the two countries, which power being sovereign in their existing forms of government, neither country desires any interference by foreign governments in a matter peculiarly the rights of independent States. We will, thereafter, the propose of the people, hali with the thrice glorious welcome the lone start into the Union of her sister luminaries; thus forming a bright and beautiful constellation upon our national sky of "red, white, and blue."

Resolved, also, That our title to Oregon we believe to be clear and beyond dispute; that, in surface the propose of the people, hali with the thrice glorious welcome the lone start into the Union of her sister luminaries; thus forming a bright and beautiful constellation upon our national sky of "red, white, and blue."

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Resolved, also, That our title to O

to dawn in the benighted State of Rhode Island; the spirit of Roger Williams has returned, and tyranny has been rebuked. As republicans and friends of humanity, we rejoice at the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr; we regard the laws which confined him in prison as cruel, arbitrary, and unjust; and we rely upon the principles of liberty restoring to him his civil and political rights. Our hopes are, that never again will such a spectacle be exhibited before American freemen, as oppression and degrading chains for the advocacy of the equal rights of mankind. In the language of the founder of that State, "Let their magistrates restrain crime and punish guilt, but never control copinion, or violate the freedom of the scul."

The following resolution was submitted to the

opinion, or violate the freedom of the soul."

The following resolution was submitted to the meeting by Judge Pettit, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are

On motion,

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it
adjourn to meet on the morning of the 4th of July,
1846, at 9 o'clock, in Independence square.

After the reading of the resolutions; an address
was delivered by the Hon. T. M. Pettit; in which
he adverted, in strong and nervous language, to the

was delivered by the Hon. T. M. Pettit; in which he adverted, in strong and nervous language, to the past, the present, and the future prospects of our glorious country.

A most beautiful wreath was presented by Mr. James W. Fietcher, on the part of some ladies, to Colonel James Page, as a testimonial of their admiration of his steadfast adherence to the principles of the democratic party; and was received by him in an address replete with the peculiar beauties and felicitous manner which characterize his addresses. It was listened to with admiration by the audience, and vociferously applauded.

On motion of Colonel Page, the meeting adjourned, with twenty-nine cheers for the twenty-nine States (that will be) of the Union, when Texas, Florida, and Iowa are annexed.

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 22d instant, I shall sell, at the residence of Major G. W. Cambloss, on 4½ street, near Pennsylvania avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m., his entire household and kitchen furniture, all of the latest pattern, and of the best quality. I enumerate, in part—
Fine mahogany hair-seat sofas, lounges, and ottomans

tomans
Fine mahogany hair-seat parlor and rocking chairs
Fine mahogany Egyptian marble-top sideboard
pier and centre tables; washstands
Fine mahogany workstand; dressing and other

Fine mahogany workstand; dressing and other bureaus
Fine mahogany dining, breakfast, and card tables
Fine mahogany damask and hair-covered Boston rocking chairs and ottomans
Fine mahogany hat-rack, with glass; French bedsteads, &c.
Fine gilt pier glasses, mantel vases, and flowers
Fine gilt pier glasses, mantel vases, and flowers
Fine gilt mantel clock—a first rate timepiece
Fine gilt-frame engravings and paintings
Fine feather beds, bedding, and mattresses
Fine scarlet, moreen, and other window curtains, with ornaments complete
Fine high and low-post bedsteads, Venetian window blinds, &c.
Fine brass and crockery ware
Parlor, chamber, passage, and step carpets
Cooking and other stoves, grates, &c.
A first-rate patent refrigerator
A large lot of kitchen utensils, not necessary to enumerate

STATE PRISON, AT DOULLENS, FRANCE,
March 24, 1845.

A Second Conference of the con

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M. Plain de Peragyy has presented to the No.

Which presented a most imposing operatole. Three years of the street of the control of the three was the German Benevolent Association, the extract of the control of the street of the street of the control of the street of the street of the control of the street of the

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 26.

From the New York Heal
HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM SOUTH
AMERICA.

The fine barque Mary Chilton, Captain Coning arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, with papers of that city to the 28th of May.

Among the passengers on board the Mary Chilton, are Brigadier General G. H. De S. N. Plans genet Harrison, of the Argentine republic, at present second in command of the army of the Liberta's the republics of Peru and Uruguay; and J. L. M. Namee, esq., of Rio de Janeiro.

The frigate Raritan sailed from Rio on the 2 for Montevideo. The sloop-of-war Boston was Montevideo, and the Bainbridge was cruising.

The army of Corrientes, consisting of 6,000 m under the command of General Paz, (who has be appointed director of the war against Rosas, a commander-in-chief,) are encamped at Villanse thirty-three leagues from Uruguay. Another is sion of the army, consisting of 800 Christians a 1,000 Indians, (Pampas,) under the command General Lopez, governor of Santa Fe, ere encaded on the bank of the Parana.

The campaign against Buenos Ayres is intented to be opened early in October, with an army 10,000, which is to be joined by a large force in Paraguay.

The dispute between the government of Paraguay.